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=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:57:13 ON 13 NOV 2006)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:29 ON 13 NOV 2006
                E US20040058134/PN
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2004058134/PN

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:58:09 ON 13 NOV 2006
                E US20040058134/PN
L2             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US20040058134/PN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:59:29 ON 13 NOV 2006
L3         13551 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT OR FEET OR
                HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L4         20356 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR PEAK) (2A)
                PRESSURE#
L5         17871 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR DESIGN#
                OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L6           497 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR
                CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#) (S) (MARK? OR
                IDENTIF? OR LABEL? OR TAG?)
L7         38463 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR
                CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L8             4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L4
L9            21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L5
L10            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L5 AND L6
L11            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND L5 AND L7
L12            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L13            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
L14            5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND (1840-2002)/PRY,PY,AY

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:46:56 ON 13 NOV 2006
L15        94955 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT OR FEET OR
                HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L16        12722 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR PEAK) (2A)
                PRESSURE#
L17        25294 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR DESIGN#
                OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L18         2270 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR
                CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#) (S) (MARK? OR
                IDENTIF? OR LABEL? OR TAG?)
L19       141350 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR
                CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L20          111 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16
L21            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L22          178 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17
L23            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L24            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L25           13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L23 OR L24
L26            7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND PRESSURE (2A)
                DISTRIBUT?
L27           15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L23 OR L24 OR L26
L28            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41D?/IC
L29            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41H?/IC
L30            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41B?/IC
L31            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND B32B?/IC
L32            8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31

     FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:14:57 ON 13 NOV 2006
L33           34 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16
L34            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L35          137 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17
L36            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L37            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L38            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19 AND PRESSURE
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                (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L39           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38

     FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:18:15 ON 13 NOV 2006
L40          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16
L41           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L42           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17
L43           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L44           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L45           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND PRESSURE (2A)
                DISTRIBUT?
L46           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND PRESSURE (2A)
                DISTRIBUT?
L47           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 OR L45 OR L46

     FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:25:06 ON 13 NOV 2006
L48           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16
L49           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L50           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17
L51           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L52           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L53           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND PRESSURE (2A)
                DISTRIBUT?
L54           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND PRESSURE (2A)
                DISTRIBUT?
L55           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 OR L54


=> file wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:33:24 ON 13 NOV 2006
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>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

=> d l32 que stat
L15       94955 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT
                OR FEET OR HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L16       12722 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR
                PEAK) (2A) PRESSURE#
L17       25294 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR
                DESIGN# OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L18        2270 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE#
                OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#) (S) (MARK? OR
                IDENTIF? OR LABEL? OR TAG?)
L19      141350 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE#
                OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L21           6 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L23           1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L24           9 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L26           7 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND PRESSURE
                (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L27          15 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 OR L23 OR L24 OR L26
L28           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41D?/IC
L29           2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41H?/IC
L30           1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND A41B?/IC
L31           1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND B32B?/IC
L32           8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30
                OR L31


=> file wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:33:43 ON 13 NOV 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION
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=> d l32 full 1-8

L32 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-101579 [11] WPIX Full-text
DNN N2004-081100 [11]
TI **Identification** device used for **identifying** **clothing** comprises an **image** of a **pressure** -**distribution pattern** obtained by a two-dimensional tracing of the **pressure distribution** between a **body part** of a **person** and a fixed **body**
DC P21; P22; P73
IN SEITZ P
PA (SEIT-I) SEITZ P
CYC 33
PI EP 1382267 A2 20040121 (200411)* DE 9[5] A41D0027-08
CA 2434824 A1 20040116 (200413) EN A61B0005-117
DE 10232197 A1 20040212 (200413) DE A41H0001-00
US 20040058134 A1 20040325 (200422) EN B32B0003-00
DE 10232197 B4 20050303 (200516) DE A41H0001-06
ADT EP 1382267 A2 EP 2003-16036 20030715; DE 10232197 A1 DE 2002-10232197 20020716; DE 10232197 B4 DE 2002-10232197 20020716; CA 2434824 A1 CA 2003-2434824 20030709; US 20040058134 A1 US 2003-620549 20030716
PRAI DE 2002-10232197 20020716
IC ICM **A41D0027-08**; **A41H0001-00**; **A41H0001-06**; A61B0005-117; **B32B0003-00**
ICS **A41H0003-04**; A43D0008-16; D06H0001-02; D06H0001-04
AB EP 1382267 A2 UPAB: 20050906
NOVELTY - Identification device comprises an **image** of a **pressure-distribution pattern** obtained by at least one at least two-dimensional tracing of the **pressure distribution** between a **body part** of a **person** and a fixed **body**.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for producing an identification device. Preferred Features: **Different pressures** are represented by flat elements of different colors and/or different markings.
USE - Used for **identifying clothing**, especially a **shoe** or insole, by obtaining the **pressure-distribution pattern** under a foot during walking (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - Easy recognizability and simultaneously high individualization are guaranteed.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows an identification device with a foot impression.
FS GMPI

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-632360 [60] WPIX Full-text
DNN N2003-503764 [60]
TI Body protection method for e.g. elderly person, involves operating airbag apparatus to expand according change of distribution state detected by pressure sensors, to protect **body** of walking **person** from impact at the time of fall
DC P35
IN HOSAKA; IMAI S; SUZUKI N; WATANABE H; YAMAZAKI N
PA (HOND-C) HONDA MOTOR CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2003236002 A 20030826 (200360)* JA 11[7] A62B0035-00
ADT JP 2003236002 A JP 2002-43295 20020220
PRAI JP 2002-43295 20020220
IC ICM A62B0035-00
AB JP 2003236002 A UPAB: 20050531
NOVELTY - The method involves detecting the distribution of load at the back-of-the-foot of a walking person by pressure sensors (111L,112L) provided at a shoe sole. An airbag apparatus (4) is operated and expands according to the detection result of the sensors by the change of distribution state, to protect the **body** of the walking **person** from impact at the time of fall.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a body protection device.
USE - For e.g. elderly person.

ADVANTAGE - Effectively protects **body** of **person** by reliably relieving impact of person at the time of fall.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the principal part of the airbag system. (Drawings includes non-English language)
Airbag apparatus (4)
Sole **pressure pattern** detecting part (31) Sustainable detection pattern storage part (32) Log detection pattern storage part (33) Pressure sensors (111L,112L)
FS GMPI

L32 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-140635 [13] WPIX Full-text
DNC C2003-035834 [13]
DNN N2003-111642 [13]
TI Variable structure fabric for use in e.g., upholstery, technical clothing, deployable structures, comprises control module connected to pattern having deformable actuators through connecting tubes
DC F03; T01; X27
IN LIRA C
PA (ANGR-I) ANGRILLI F; (DEBE-I) DEBEI S; (LIRA-I) LIRA C
CYC 98
PI WO 2002099172 A1 20021212 (200313)* EN 25[14] D03D0003-00
AU 2002309081 A1 20021216 (200452) EN
IT 1328658 B 20050714 (200574) IT D04H0000-00
ADT WO 2002099172 A1 WO 2002-IB2006 20020605; IT 1328658 B IT 2001-BO359 20010605; AU 2002309081 A1 AU 2002-309081 20020605
FDT AU 2002309081 A1 Based on WO 2002099172 A
PRAI IT 2001-BO359 20010605
IC ICM D03D0003-00; D04H0000-00
AB WO 2002099172 A1 UPAB: 20060202
NOVELTY - A variable structure fabric comprises a pattern (3) having deformable actuators. It comprises a control module (2) connected to the pattern through connecting tubes (4).
USE - For use in upholstery, technical clothing, underwear or other clothing item, vehicle interior linings and deployable structures (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The use of deformable actuators which are interwoven or otherwise interconnected, or which are applied separately in particular positions within the fabric creates a system capable of conforming to the body (while supporting and giving shape to it) and, if necessary, moving the **body** or the **part** that is wrapped in or supported by the fabric. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a front view of the variable structure fabric of the invention. Control module (2)
Pattern (3)
Tubes (4)
TECH MECHANICAL ENGINEERING - Preferred Components: The module comprises a processing unit, a first user interface connected to the processing unit to allow the user to control the processing unit, an accumulator of fluid under **pressure**, a **distributor** controlled by the processing unit and connected to the accumulator and to the tubes to regulate and distribute the fluid under **pressure** to the **pattern**. The deformable actuators comprise tubular elements consisting of two parts of different rigidity. They may comprise a thread made from an inextensible material. The deformable actuators comprise a series of chambers made in such a way as to be arranged in a predetermined fashion when the fluid inside is under a predetermined pressure and to change their arrangement and the shape of the **pattern** when the fluid **pressure** increases. The fabric comprises a pressure sensor mounted on its surface and electrically connected to the module to detect the **pressure** between the **pattern** and the user in contact with or close to the pattern and to generate a corresponding pressure signal. A displacement sensor is mounted on its surface and electrically connected to the module to detect the relative motion between the pattern and the user, or in a deployable structure, in contact with or close to the pattern and to generate a corresponding signal. The processing unit is a microprocessor. A safety device is used to relieve fluid pressure in the event of excessive movement and/or **pressure** in the **pattern** . An internal **pressure** sensor detects the pressure of the

fluid within the pattern.
METALLURGY - Preferred Material: The deformable actuators are made of a shape memory alloy.

FS CPI; EPI
MC CPI: F02-A03
EPI: T01-J08A; X27-D09

L32 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-337847 [37] WPIX Full-text
CR 2003-017929; 2003-265067
DNC C2002-097140 [37]
DNN N2002-265491 [37]
TI Consolidation of metal powder to form object by providing flowable pressure transmission particles, heating the particles and locating them in bed, positioning body at the bed and pressurising the bed
DC M22; P53
IN DILMORE M F; FLEMING M S; MEEKS H S
PA (CERA-N) CERACON INC
CYC 1
PI US 6355209 B1 20020312 (200237)* EN 18[15] B22F0003-12
ADT US 6355209 B1 Provisional US 1999-165781P 19991116; US 6355209 B1 US 2000-551248 20000418
PRAI US 2000-551248 20000418
US 1999-165781P 19991116
IC ICM B22F0003-12
AB US 6355209 B1 UPAB: 20050525
NOVELTY - Body of initially powdered, sintered, fibrous, sponge or other form capable of compaction is consolidated by providing flowable pressure transmission particles having carbonaceous and ceramic composition(s), heating the particles and locating them in a bed, positioning the body at the bed to receive pressure transmission, and effecting pressurization of the bed.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Consolidation of a body of initially powdered, sintered, fibrous, sponge, or other form capable of compaction involves providing flowable pressure transmission particles having carbonaceous and ceramic composition(s), heating the particles to elevated temperature, locating the heated particles in a bed, positioning the body at the bed to receive pressure transmission, and effecting pressurization of the bed to cause pressure transmission via the particles to the body, and thus to compact and consolidate the body into desired shape, increasing its density. The body to be consolidated has varying metallic composition along a body dimension.
USE - Used for consolidating a body in any of initially powdered, sintered, fibrous, sponge, or other form capable of compaction.
ADVANTAGE - The process provides for the rapid and efficient heating and handling of granular media employed in the consolidation, as well as rapid and efficient heating and handling of preform powdered metal or metal bodies to be consolidated. It provides improved structural articles of manufacture having minimal distortion. It employs carbon and graphite particles, which form easily around corners and edges to **distribute** applied **pressure** uniformly to and over the body being compacted. The particles suffer very minimal fracture under compaction pressure. They are not abrasive so allowing reduced scoring and wear of the die. They are elastically deformable, i.e. resiliently compressible under pressure and at elevated temperature, and are stable and usable up to 4,000 degreesF. The granules tend to separate easily from the body surface when the body is removed from the bed following compaction. They do not agglomerate, i.e. cling to one another, as a result of the body compaction process. The particles are readily recycled. They become rapidly heated in response to passage of electrical current or microwaves through them. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is a flow diagram showing the process described above.
TECH METALLURGY - Preferred Properties: The varying metallic composition of the consolidated body is characterized by decreasing hardness and/or increasing toughness along the dimension. The varying metallic composition has a series of zones, and the metal of each zone has a composition, which differs from that of an adjacent zone(s). At least **part** of the **body** has cylinder form.
Preferred Materials: The metals in successive zones consist of tungsten, iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese, or titanium. The body consists of powders of metals including tungsten, nickel, iron, or

cobalt that have been initially combined and compressed into body **form** at **pressure** exceeding 20,000 lbs/in2 prior to the pressurization step. The powders at one zone of the body consist of tungsten particles coated with nickel, iron, cobalt, manganese or titanium. The wt.% of nickel, iron and cobalt is 16% of the overall wt. of the total powder. The particles are spheroidal and consist of graphite, and/or graphite and ceramic composite.
Preferred Process: The process includes pre-heating the body above 900 degreesC, subsequent to the initial combining and compressing and prior to the pressurization. It also includes effecting the initial combining and compressing at ambient temperature. It may include providing an elastomer container, positioning the powders in the container, and effecting the initial compressing by compressing the container. It comprises evacuating gases from the container, prior to the initial compressing, and sealing the container after evacuating gases from it. The initial compressing is effected to compress the body to 60% of body theoretical density. The pressurization is effected to form the body into cylindrical shape or to reduce the body size while maintaining body cylindrical shape with taper at one end.

FS CPI; GMPI
MC CPI: M22-H03A

L32 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1997-434188 [40] WPIX Full-text
CR 1998-530573
DNN N1997-361225 [40]
TI Integrated seat and back mechanisms for tilting chair - has back with rotation unit connected to it and support, and back attached to bottom to move it in predetermined path
DC P26
IN UNWALLA J
PA (UNWA-I) UNWALLA J
CYC 1
PI US 5660439 A 19970826 (199740)* EN 12[7] A47C0001-032
ADT US 5660439 A US 1995-563063 19951127
PRAI GB 1995-22 19950104
IC ICM A47C0001-032
AB US 5660439 A UPAB: 20060113
The chair has a base, a seat, a back, a back support and a mechanism which interconnects the seat, back and back support, and imparts a predetermined synchronous movement to the seat and back, i.e. rearward tilting of the seat and simultaneous rearward tilting of the back. The chair back has rotation means for rotatably connecting the chair back to the back support. The rotation is about a rotation axis which passes through the upper **body** of a **person** when the person is sitting on the seat and resting against the front of the chair back. The bottom portion of the chair is preferably guided so that the bottom may move along an arc between a first position and a second position which is forward and lower than the first position. The mechanism also has a very large range of movement allowing the user a continuous angular variation from forward inclination to full reclined inclination. The mechanism also allows the rate at which the back inclines with respect to the seat in various segments of the inclination range to be different. The seat and back are contoured specifically to accommodate a larger population, with a higher level of comfort, i.e. to provide a pleasing **pressure distribution pattern**, that varies proportionately and continuously with the tilting motion of the chair, throughout the movement range provided by the mechanism. The seat, back and mechanism thus form an integral part of the chair, in as much as the contour has been worked out in connection with the movement as stated above and some parts of the mechanism may be embedded into the seat and back.
ADVANTAGE - When all the above parameters act in concert they impart a very high comfort level and uniformity of support in either the static or the dynamic conditions.
FS GMPI

L32 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1995-014512 [03] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1995-006551 [03]
DNN N1995-011431 [03]
TI Mfr. of disposable diaper with side wings at waist level - by

forming extensions of back-sheet and top sheet welded together with back-sheet made of higher melting point material than top-sheet

DC A96; D22; F07; P21; P32; P34

IN MA S; SUEKANE M

PA (UNIC-N) UNI CHARM KK; (UNIC-N) UNI-CHARM CORP; (UNIC-N) UNI-CHARM KK

CYC 14

PI	AU 9463137	A	19941124 (199503)*	EN	22[6]	A61F0013-15
	GB 2278993	A	19941221 (199503)	EN	13[6]	A61F0013-15
	JP 06327714	A	19941129 (199507)	JA	5[6]	A61F0013-15
	EP 635248	A1	19950125 (199508)	EN	9[6]	A61F0013-15
	CA 2123772	A	19941120 (199509)	EN		A61F0013-15
	CN 1095581	A	19941130 (199547)	ZH		A61F0013-00
	US 5507895	A	19960416 (199621)	EN	7[6]	A61F0013-15
	AU 669065	B	19960523 (199628)	EN		A61F0013-15
	GB 2278993	B	19970219 (199711)	EN		A61F0013-15
	EP 635248	B1	19970806 (199736)	EN	9[6]	A61F0013-15
	DE 69404779	E	19970911 (199742)	DE		A61F0013-15
	ES 2111278	T3	19980301 (199815)	ES		A61F0013-15
	SG 52329	A1	19980928 (199903)	EN		A61F0013-15
	CA 2123772	C	19981124 (199906)	EN		A61F0013-15
	JP 3177341	B2	20010618 (200136)	JA	5	A61F0013-49
	KR 298378	B	20011024 (200236)	KO		A61F0013-15
	CN 1089574	C	20020828 (200525)	ZH		A61F0013-45

ADT AU 9463137 A AU 1994-63137 19940516; JP 06327714 A JP 1993-117346 19930519; JP 3177341 B2 JP 1993-117346 19930519; AU 669065 B AU 1994-63137 19940516; DE 69404779 E DE 1994-69404779 19940516; EP 635248 A1 EP 1994-870083 19940516; EP 635248 B1 EP 1994-870083 19940516; DE 69404779 E EP 1994-870083 19940516; ES 2111278 T3 EP 1994-870083 19940516; US 5507895 A US 1994-242976 19940516; CA 2123772 A CA 1994-2123772 19940517; CA 2123772 C CA 1994-2123772 19940517; CN 1095581 A CN 1994-105607 19940519; CN 1089574 C CN 1994-105607 19940519; GB 2278993 A GB 1994-10026 19940519; GB 2278993 B GB 1994-10026 19940519; KR 298378 B KR 1994-10872 19940519; SG 52329 A1 SG 1996-2889 19940519

FDT AU 669065 B Previous Publ AU 9463137 A; DE 69404779 E Based on EP 635248 A; ES 2111278 T3 Based on EP 635248 A; JP 3177341 B2 Previous Publ JP 06327714 A; KR 298378 B Previous Publ KR 94025549 A

PRAI JP 1993-117346 19930519

IC ICM A61F0013-00; A61F0013-15; A61F0013-45; A61F0013-49
ICS **A41B0013-04**; **A41H0043-04**; A61F0013-496; A61F0013-514; A61F0013-54; A61F0005-44; A61L0015-42

AB AU 9463137 A UPAB: 20060109
A disposable diaper is assembled from a liquid-permeable top-sheet (2), a liquid-impermeable back-sheet (3) and a liquid-absorbent core (4). Wing-like portions (21) extend outwardly from laterally opposite side edges of the core at both the front and back portions of the diaper. These are welded together under heat and **pressure** to **form** laterally opposite side portions at the waist-levels of the front and rear of the diaper. A sheet (3A) is attached to one or both of the top-sheet and back-sheet in each wing to ensure that the back-sheet in this region has a higher melting point than the top-sheet. The top-sheets and back-sheets are welded together along each waist side of the diaper. PREFERRED - In the illustrated embodiment, a polypropylene sheet member (3A) is attached to the polyethylene back-sheet (3) in the wing area. The top-sheet (2A) in this region is merely a continuation of the top-sheet (2) which is prepared from melt-bond nonwoven fabric of polypropylene fibre. The sheets are attached together by hot melt adhesive (33).

ADVANTAGE - The different melting points of the top-sheet and back-sheet prevents the top-sheet, even if molten, from sticking to the heating/pressing mechanism. This prevents the formation of a rough surface adjacent the infant's skin which could cause irritation.

ABDT AU9463137
A disposable diaper is assembled from a liquid-permeable top-sheet (2), a liquid-impermeable back-sheet (3) and a liquid-absorbent core (4). Wing-like portions (21) extend outwardly from laterally opposite side edges of the core at both the front and back portions of the diaper. These are welded together under heat and **pressure** to **form** laterally opposite side portions at the waist-levels of the front and rear of the diaper.

A sheet (3A) is attached to one or both of the top-sheet and back-sheet in each wing to ensure that the back-sheet in this region has a higher melting point than the top-sheet. The top-sheets and back-sheets are welded together along each waist side of the diaper.
ADVANTAGE
The different melting points of the top-sheet and back-sheet prevents the top-sheet, even if molten, from sticking to the heating/pressing mechanism. This prevents the formation of a rough surface adjacent the infant's skin which could cause irritation.
EMBODIMENT
In an alternative arrangement, the top-sheet (2) may be a nonwoven fabric containing at least 60% w/w PET fibre to which is bonded a wing region sheet of polyethylene. The back-sheet (3) is made of polyethylene to which is bonded a wing region back-sheet of polypropylene. (JS)

FS CPI; GMPI
MC CPI: A11-C01A; A12-V03A; D09-C03; F04-C01; F04-F01

L32 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1988-353779 [49] WPIX Full-text
TI Interlining mfr. with body contour matching - using electronic **pressure distribution** measurement and comparison of obtained values with ideal force distribution characteristic
DC P31; P32; S05; X27
IN SEITZ P
PA (SEIT-I) SEITZ P
CYC 12
PI WO 8809147 A 19881201 (198849)* DE 25[5]
EP 317591 A 19890531 (198922) DE
JP 01503333 W 19891109 (198951) JA
US 5088503 A 19920218 (199210) EN A61B0005-103
EP 317591 B1 19950802 (199535) DE 14[5] A61B0005-103
DE 3854259 G 19950907 (199541) DE A61B0005-103
ADT WO 8809147 A WO 1988-EP444 19880519; DE 3854259 G DE 1988-3854259 19880519; EP 317591 A EP 1988-904523 19880519; EP 317591 B1 EP 1988-904523 19880519; DE 3854259 G EP 1988-904523 19880519; JP 01503333 W JP 1988-504453 19880519; EP 317591 B1 WO 1988-EP444 19880519; DE 3854259 G WO 1988-EP444 19880519; US 5088503 A US 1990-335207 19900116
FDT DE 3854259 G Based on EP 317591 A; EP 317591 B1 Based on WO 8809147 A; DE 3854259 G Based on WO 8809147 A
PRAI DE 1987-3717126 19870521
IC ICM A61B0005-103
IC A61B0005-10; A61C0013-00; G01L0005-00
AB WO 1988009147 A UPAB: 20050429
The interlining mfr. is effected by bringing the corresp. part of the wearer's body into a defined position relative to an electronic measuring device (2) which is used to measure the forces acting in two or three dimensions. The obtained output signals corresponding to the distribution of the compressive forces are fed to a computer (3) for comparison with a stored set of theoretical values. The obtained difference values are used to control the mfr. of the interlining to allow a closer approximation to the ideal force distribution characteristic.
The measuring device (2) may use a measuring base with an applied foil (10) together defining a fluid-filled space (13) with detection of fluid pressure at spaced points upon contact with the required **body part**.
USE - For mfr. of shoe insole, seat insert or dentures etc.
FS GMPI; EPI
MC EPI: S05-D01C5; X27-A

L32 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1987-001768 [01] WPIX Full-text
DNC C1987-000732 [21]
DNN N1987-001307 [21]
TI **Clothing** of inextensible fabric with shaped pressurised pockets - to provide vertical pressure gradient to support aircrew against acceleration forces
DC F07; P21; Q25

IN BEAUSSANT R
PA (SEAI-C) INTERTECHNIQUE SA
CYC 1
PI FR 2581964 A 19861121 (198701)* FR 18[8]
ADT FR 2581964 A FR 1985-7409 19850515
PRAI FR 1985-7409 19850515
IC IC **A41D0013-02**; B64D0010-00
AB FR 2581964 A UPAB: 20050424
Clothing for supporting aircrew members against the stresses of high speed manoeuvres is made from a single panel of an inextensible flexible fabric incorporating shaped pockets which can be pressurised so that the effective support on the wearers body increases approximately linearly from the upper to the lower extremities of **body** when the **person** is oriented in their normal working position, e.g. in a partially reclined pilot's seat. Pref. the **pressure distribution** by the suit tends to maintain the wearers limbs in their normal working attitude.
Pref. the suit provides more support for the lower back and waist than for the upper **part** of the **body** and opt. has a pulsed boost pressure to the upper part of the suit to assist respiration. Opt. a collar provides local support for the neck and helmet and extensions to a general salopette or overall **form** provide supporting **pressures** via linked socks or **gloves**. Pref. a pressure control system provides for different rates of suit compression and decompression.
USE - To provide supporting pressures of up to 700 mbar. Use of an inextensible fabric tensioned by adjacent pressurised pockets of varying area provides a simple method of **pressure distribution** to provide a pressure gradient relative to the attitude of the wearer using a common hydrostatic pressure within the pockets.
FS CPI; GMPI
MC CPI: F04-C03; F04-E02

=> file hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:40 ON 13 NOV 2006
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=> d l14 que stat
L3 13551 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT OR FEET OR HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L4 20356 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR PEAK) (2A) PRESSURE#
L5 17871 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR DESIGN# OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L6   497 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#) (S) (MARK? OR IDENTIF? OR LABEL? OR TAG?)
L7 38463 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE# OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L8   4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L4
L9   21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L5
L10   1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L5 AND L6
L11   1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND L5 AND L7
L12   2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L13   6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
L14   5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND (1840-2002)/PRY,PY,AY

=> file japio
FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:34:58 ON 13 NOV 2006

=> d l39 que stat
L15 94955 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT

```
                OR FEET OR HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L16         12722 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR
                PEAK) (2A) PRESSURE#
L17         25294 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR
                DESIGN# OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L18          2270 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE#
                OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#) (S) (MARK? OR
                IDENTIF? OR LABEL? OR TAG?)
L19        141350 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE#
                OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L34             0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L36             0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L18
L37             0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19
L38             0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19 AND
                PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L39             0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38


=> file jicst
FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:35:07 ON 13 NOV 2006
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=> d l47 que stat
L15         94955 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT
                OR FEET OR HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L16         12722 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR
                PEAK) (2A) PRESSURE#
L17         25294 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR
                DESIGN# OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L19        141350 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SHOE# OR PANT# OR GLOVE#
                OR CLOTHING OR CLOTHES OR PANT# OR SHIRT#)
L44             2 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND L19

L45             2 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND
                PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L46             2 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND
                PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L47             5 SEA FILE=JICST-EPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 OR L45 OR L46


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=> d l55 que stat
L15         94955 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BODY (3A) (PART# OR FOOT
                OR FEET OR HAND# OR ARM# OR LEG# OR PERSON)
L16         12722 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DIFFERENT OR VARY? OR
                PEAK) (2A) PRESSURE#
L17         25294 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PRESSURE (3A) (PATTERN# OR
                DESIGN# OR IMAGE# OR FORM# OR SAMPLE#)
L53             2 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND
                PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L54             3 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L17 AND
                PRESSURE (2A) DISTRIBUT?
L55             5 SEA FILE=COMPENDEX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 OR L54


=> file hcaplus jicst compendex
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:35:39 ON 13 NOV 2006
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FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:35:39 ON 13 NOV 2006

=> dup rem l14 l47 l55
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L47
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L55
L56 15 DUP REM L14 L47 L55 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d all l56 1-15

L56 ANSWER 1 OF 15 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2006 EEI on STN
AN 2006(4):5352 COMPENDEX Full-text
TI Flow measurements around a long axisymmetric body with varying cross section.
AU Soltani, M.R. (Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran); Taeibi-Rahni, M.; Farahani, M.; Heidari, M.R.
MT 43rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit.
MO American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, AIAA
ML Reno, NV, United States
MD 10 Jan 2005-13 Jan 2005
SO 43rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit - Meeting Papers 2005.p 7221-7233, AIAA 2005-50
43rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit - Meeting Papers
PY 2005
MN 66366
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical; Experimental
LA English
AB Supersonic flow over tapered bodies of revolution is investigated using both experimental and numerical methods. The experimental study consisted of a series of wind tunnel tests on an ogive-cylinder body and included the surface static pressure and boundary layer profiles measurements, at various angles of attack. Further, the flow around the model was visualized using Schlieren technique. All tests were conducted in the trisonic wind tunnel of Qadr Research Center, Iran. Static surface pressure results show that the circumferential **pressure** at **different** nose sections vary significantly with angles of attack, in contrast to the circumferential pressure signatures along the cylindrical **part** of the **body**. Total pressure measurements in the boundary layer, vary significantly both radially and longitudinally (along the body length). To study the effects of cross section variations on the **pressure distribution** and boundary layer profiles, several belts with various leading edge angles were installed at different locations along the cylindrical portion of the model. These belts caused major variations on both the surface **pressure distributions** and boundary layer profiles (especially after the middle belt). In addition, using the multi-block grid the thin layer Navier-Stokes (TLNS) equations was solved around the above models. Patched method is used near the interfaces. The numerical scheme uses implicit Beam-Warming central differencing; while Baldwin-Lomax turbulence modeling was used to close the Reynolds averaged Navier-Stokes equation. Good agreement is achieved when the numerical results are compared with the corresponding experimental data. Copyright $CPY 2005 by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc. All rights reserved. 15 Refs.
CC 631.1 Fluid Flow (General); 943.2 Mechanical Variables Measurements; 651.2 Wind Tunnels; 932.3 Plasma Physics; 921 Applied Mathematics; 723.5 Computer Applications
CT *Flow measurement; Boundary layers; Turbulence; Mathematical models; Computer simulation; **Pressure distribution**; Supersonic flow; Wind tunnels

ST Axisymmetric body; Static pressure; Trisonic winds; Surface pressure

L56 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:112645 HCAPLUS Full-text
ED Entered STN: 12 Feb 2004
TI Marking mechanism and use the same [Machine Translation].
IN Seitz, Peter
PA Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A41H0001-00
ICS A41H0003-04; D06H0001-04
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10232197	A1	20040212	DE 2002-10232197	200207 16 <--
DE 10232197	B4	20050303		
EP 1382267	A3	20040825	EP 2003-16036	200307 15 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004058134	A1	20040325	US 2003-620549	200307 16 <--

PRAI DE 2002-10232197 A 20020716 <--

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
DE 10232197	ICM	A41H0001-00
	ICS	A41H0003-04; D06H0001-04
	IPCI	A41H0001-00 [ICM,7]; A41H0003-04 [ICS,7]; A41H0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; D06H0001-04 [ICS,7]; D06H0001-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61B0005-103 [I,C*]; A61B0005-103 [I,A]; D06H0001-00 [I,C*]; D06H0001-00 [I,A]
	ECLA	A61B005/103P2; D06H001/00
EP 1382267	IPCI	A41D0027-08 [ICM,7]; A41D0027-00 [ICM,7,C*]; D06H0001-00 [ICS,7]; G07C0009-00 [ICS,7]
	ECLA	A61B005/103P2; D06H001/00
US 2004058134	IPCI	B32B0003-00 [ICM,7]
	IPCR	A61B0005-103 [I,C*]; A61B0005-103 [I,A]; D06H0001-00 [I,C*]; D06H0001-00 [I,A]
	NCL	428/195.100
	ECLA	A61B005/103P2; D06H001/00

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. There is **marking** mechanisms, the one which can be glued on or the one which can be sewn on e.g. describes, Monogramme or such a thing for individualizing **marking** of articles of **clothing**, **shoes**, **shoe** inserts or such a thing from a **person** at the **body** to basic objects, known. The recognition value of such marking mechanisms is at least small if they are easily legible and easily producible. It is suggested illustrating the marking mechanism of a **pressure distribution sample** or forming/train as such, which is won by an at least two-dimensional scanning of a **pressure distribution** between a **part** of the **body** of the **person** and an essentially firm body.

L56 ANSWER 3 OF 15 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2006 EEI on STN
AN 2005(24):294 COMPENDEX Full-text

TI Active foot pressure control for diabetic patients.
AU Nandikolla, Vidya K. (Measurement and Controls Engineering Research Center (MCERC) College of Engineering Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID 83209, United States); Schoen, Marco P.; Mahajan, Ajay
MT 2004 ASME International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, IMECE.
MO ASME, Dynamic Systems and Control Division
ML Anaheim, CA, United States
MD 13 Nov 2004-19 Nov 2004
SO American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Dynamic Systems and Control Division (Publication) DSC v 73 n 1 PART A 2004.p 619-624 Proceedings of the ASME Dynamic Systems and Control Division - 2004 CODEN: ASMDEV
PY 2004
MN 64902
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical
LA English
AB Foot Ulcer in diabetic patients is a serious medical problem. A major contributor for the development of diabetic foot ulcers is a high, localized plantar foot pressure. It is believed that in diabetes the nerves in the extreme **parts** of the human **body** are damaged and cause deregulated blood flow, which may cause an insufficient blood supply. This can lead to a loss of feeling, change in shape of the feet, necrosis and ulcerations, and ultimately to partial or total amputation of the **body part**. The loss of feeling in the feet results in a loss of feedback to control the foot **pressure distribution** . It is proposed that high foot pressure concentration can be avoided by using an active, intelligent shoe insert, which is based on the mechanics of smart materials. This paper investigates the controls schemes necessary to accomplish an external foot **pressure distribution** scheme for preventing ulcerations or the progression of existing ulcers. A simple mathematical model of the shoe insert is developed. Foot **pressure distributions** for healthy subjects are used as a basis to control elevated foot pressures by changing the shape of the shoe insert. The optimal shape of the shoe insert with regard to the existing **pressure distribution** is computed. The optimal shape is implemented using different control schemes. The performance and the efficiency of the proposed control schemes are compared and analyzed. The main advantage of the proposed active shoe insert is its capability to sense the **pressure peaks**, change the **pressure distribution**, and provide stimuli for increased blood flow in the diabetic feet. Copyright $CPY 2004 by ASME. 17 Refs.
CC 731.3 Specific Variables Control; 461.2 Biological Materials; 461.7 Health Care; 461.6 Medicine; 731.1 Control Systems; 732.2 Control Instrumentation
CT *Pressure control; Computer simulation; Sensors; **Pressure distribution**; Fuzzy control; Mathematical models; Biological organs; Disease control; Medical problems; Feedback control
ST Active foot pressure control; Diabetic patients; Pressure concentration; Dynamical model

L56 ANSWER 4 OF 15 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
AN 1040782538 JICST-EPlus Full-text
TI A Multi-modal Display of Tactile and Haptic Sensations
AU KATO KEITARO; FUJIWARA TAKEHIRO
OOKA MASAHIRO
MITSUYA YASUNAGA
CS Meidai In
Meidai Joho
Nagoya Univ., Sch. of Eng.
SO Nihon Kikai Gakkai Nenji Taikai Koen Ronbunshu, (2004) vol. 2004, no. Vol.7, pp. 335-336. Journal Code: X0587B (Fig. 4, Ref. 2)
CY Japan
DT Conference; Short Communication
LA Japanese
STA New
AB In order to investigate effects on presentation tactile-haptic reality, the authors are developing a multi-modal display. In the present paper, we described configuration of the display and planning of experiments for evaluation. The present display was constituted of a manipulator, a gripping force display and tactile display. The manipulator has three servo motors to generate reaction force calculated from contact

between a virtual object and the manipulator. The gripping force display had a micro AC servo-motor to generate virtual grasping force. The gripping force display was equipped with two tactile displays on each finger to present **distributed pressure**. In the **design** for the tactile display, we developed a transformer for rearrangement of an array of stimulus pins. In verification test, we will measure time consumption to complete peg-in-hole tasks and deferential threshold obtained from perform psychophysical experiments. (author abst.)

CC IC04013A (007.52:681.52)

CT manipulator; robot finger; tactile sense; force sense; fusion(combination); remote control; grasping; servomotor; braille; actuator; finger(body region); rehabilitation; display device; human interface

BT robot; robot structure component; sense; control; holding; operation(processing); control equipment; equipment; letter; **hand**(**body** region); arm(forefoot); extremity; body region; interface

ST force display

L56 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:373981 HCAPLUS Full-text

ED Entered STN: 21 May 2002

TI Molding machine of body foodstuffs. [Machine Translation].

IN Hiruta, Tamotsu; Matsukawa, Yoshie

PA [NAME NOT TRANSLATED], Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A23P0001-12
ICS A23L0001-325

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002142743	A2	20020521	JP 2000-341601	20001109 <--

PRAI JP 2000-341601 20001109 <--

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2002142743	ICM	A23P0001-12
	ICS	A23L0001-325
	IPCI	A23P0001-12 [ICM,7]; A23P0001-10 [ICM,7,C*]; A23L0001-325 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	A23L0001-325 [I,C*]; A23L0001-325 [I,A]; A23P0001-10 [I,C*]; A23P0001-12 [I,A]

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. Forming the body which designates fish meat and the chicken etc. such as sardine as subject abbreviation spherically possesses the concave section in the underside, " it stacks and offer the molding machine of the body foodstuffs which it tries to be able produce the body foodstuffs of " condition automatically. In the hopper it is connected 1 which installs the extrusion mechanism 2 which at a time fixed quantity pushes out the **body** in lower **part** and this hopper 1, distribution facilities it is done in the tubular form block 3 where the body which was pushed out fills up, and this form block it cuts off and the cutter pushing **pressure distribution** facilities it is done possibly from the lower part of 5 which separates the body which fills up inside form block 3 and form block, 3 it constitutes with from the pushing **pressure** type 6 which **forms** the concave section in the underside of the body which fills up inside form block 3.

L56 ANSWER 6 OF 15 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN

AN 1020684691 JICST-EPlus Full-text

TI A Case of Bilateral Fingers Cold Injury Due to Liqueified Petroleum Gas.

AU NAKAE HAJIME

CS Akita Univ., Sch. of Med.
SO Nihon Shokugyo. Saigai Igakkai Kaishi (Japanese Journal of Occupational Medicine and Traumatology), (2002) vol. 50, no. 3, pp. 227-229. Journal Code: S0211A (Fig. 1, Tbl. 1, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 1345-2592
CY Japan
DT Journal; Short Communication
LA Japanese
STA New
AB Liqueified petroleum gas (LPG), which is popularized fuel for business and household use, is stored and transported in liquid **form** under high-**pressure**. Skin exposure to LPG causes cold injury due to the quick evaporative heat loss. We reported a rare case of LPG cold injury. A 28-year-old man sustained bilateral fingers cold injury and cured without complications, because he carried the LPG cylinder with his cotton work **gloves**. It is neccessary and effective to defrost the lesion with hot water, soon after sustaining the injury. (author abst.)
CC GD02030K; GB05000S (616-001-08; 613.6+614.8-027)
CT human(primates); case report; adult(person); man; frostbite; liquefied petroleum gas; finger(body region); accident; occupational health; protector; protective **clothing**; melting; erythema; blister; antiphlogistic; ointment; wound healing; safety management; alicyclic hydrocarbon; bicyclic sesquiterpene
BT reporting; action and behavior; growth stage; human(sociology); maleness; sex; injury(disease); damage and injury; disease; liquefied gas; liquid; combustible gas; gaseous fuel; fuel; **hand**(**body** region); arm(forefoot); extremity; body region; public health; hygiene; garment; textile product; product; phase transition; exanthema; skin disease; symptom; drug; semi-solid preparation; pharmaceutical preparation; healing; metabasis; management; alicyclic compound; hydrocarbon; sesquiterpene; terpenoid
ST occupational safety

L56 ANSWER 7 OF 15 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2006 EEI on STN
AN 2000(38):4903 COMPENDEX Full-text
TI Infant behavior recognition system based on **pressure distribution image**.
AU Harada, Tatsuya (Univ of Tokyo, Tokyo, Jpn); Saito, Akihiko; Sato, Tomomasa; Mori, Taketoshi
MT ICRA 2000: IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation.
MO IEEE Robotics and Automation Society
ML San Francisco, CA, USA
MD 24 Apr 1900-28 Apr 1900
SO Proceedings - IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation v 4 2000.IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA.p 4082-4088
CODEN: PIIAET ISSN: 1050-4729
PY 2000
MN 57053
DT Conference Article
TC General Review
LA English
AB In this paper, we developed a novel infant behavior recognition system based on a **pressure distribution image**. The one novel function is that the system can recognize infant's status (quiet, moving and crying), posture, **body parts**' positions and movement unrestraintly. The other novel function is that the system can recognize the behavior coping with the infant's rapid growth and unique physique. The algorithm of infant behavior recognition system is summarized as follows. 1) At first, the system measures the **pressure distribution image** with 384 **pressure** sensors **distributed** bed. 2) We propose 'Activity score' The activity score is calculated by using the measured **pressure distribution image** and
indicates kinetic energy of infant's activity. Based on the activity score, the system decides the infant's status. 3) If the infant is quiet, the system estimates the infant's physique. 4) Based on the estimated physique, the system recognizes the infant's posture and **body part**'s movement. An experimental results reveal that the system successfully recognizes infants' status (quiet, moving and crying), posture, **body parts** position and these movement.(Author abstract) 8 Refs.
CC 723.5 Computer Applications; 723.2 Data Processing; 741.3 Optical

Devices and Systems; 723.1 Computer Programming; 461.4 Human Engineering

CT *Pattern recognition systems; Algorithms; Computer simulation; Image sensors; Human engineering; Biomedical engineering; Image analysis; Image processing

ST Infant behavior recognition systems; **Pressure distribution image**; Pressure sensors

ET At

L56 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:364944 HCAPLUS Full-text

ED Entered STN: 01 Jun 2000

TI Extracardiac versus cardiac haemocoelic pulsations in pupae of the mealworm (Tenebrio molitor L.)

AU Slama, Karel

CS Institute of Entomology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, 16100/6, Czech Rep.

SO Journal of Insect Physiology (**2000**), 46(6), 977-992
CODEN: JIPHAF; ISSN: 0022-1910

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Pulsations in mech. pressure of the pupal haemocoele were investigated by means of simultaneous recording from multiple sensors. It has been determined that cardiac and extracardiac haemocoelic pulsations are each regulated by substantially different and quite independent physiol. mechanisms. At the beginning and in the middle of the pupal interecdysial period the anterograde heartbeat and extracardiac pulsations occur in similar, but not identical periods. During the advanced pharate adult stage, there appear almost uninterrupted pulsations from different sources: cardiac, extracardiac, intestinal, and the ventral diaphragm. Extracardiac pulsations are associated with **pressure peaks** of 200-500 Pa, occurring at frequencies of 0.3-0.5 Hz. The effect of heartbeat on haemocoelic pressure is very small, 100- to 500-fold smaller, comprising only some 1 or 2 Pa during the vigorous anterograde systolic contractions. Accordingly, extracardiac pulsations are associated with relatively large abdominal movements from 30-90 μm whereas heartbeat produces movements of only 100-500 nm. This shows that extracardiac pulsations can be easily confused with the anterograde heartbeat. It does not seem realistic to assume that the relatively weak insect heart, and not the 100- to 500-fold more powerful extracardiac system of abdominal pump, could be at all responsible for selective accumulation of haemolymph in anterior **parts** of the **body**, for inflation of wings or enhancement of tracheal ventilation. It has been established that thermog. from the pericardial region is not specific for the heartbeat. It records subepidermal movement of haemolymph resulting from the actions of both dorsal vessel and extracardiac pressure pulses as well. Shortly before adult eclosion the cardiac and extracardiac pulsations occasionally strike in concert, which profoundly increases the flow of haemolymph through pericardial and perineural sinuses. The relatively strong extracardiac pulsations cause passive movements of various visceral organs, tissue membranes, or tissue folds, giving thus a false impression of an authentic pulsation of tissues. In addition, extracardiac pulsations cause rhythmical movements of haemolymph between various organs, thus preventing haemolymph occlusion at the sites where the heart does not reach. It has been emphasized, finally, that the function of the autonomic nervous system (coelopulse), which integrates extracardiac pulsations, depends on homeostatic moderation of excessive or deficient conditions in insect respiration and haemolymph circulation.

RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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L56 ANSWER 9 OF 15 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2006 EEI on STN
AN 1999(47):2624 COMPENDEX Full-text
TI **Body parts** positions and posture estimation system based on **pressure distribution image**.
AU Harada, Tatsuya (Univ of Tokyo, Tokyo, Jpn); Mori, Taketoshi; Nishida, Yoshifumi; Yoshimi, Tomohisa; Sato, Tomomasa
MT Proceedings of the 1999 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation, ICRA99.
MO IEEE Robotics and Automation Society
ML Detroit, MI, USA
MD 10 May 1999-15 May 1999
SO Proceedings - IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation v 2 1999.p 968-975
CODEN: PIIAET ISSN: 1050-4729
PY 1999
MN 55356
DT Journal
TC Application; Theoretical
LA English
AB A **body parts** positions and posture estimation system consisting of a **pressure** sensor **distributed** bed and **body parts** position and posture estimation software is realized. The **pressure distribution** measuring sensor board has 210 pressure sensors.Experimental results reveal that the system can not only estimate lying human's posture and display results intuitively but also estimate **body parts** positions precisely.7 Refs.
CC 731.3 Specific Variables Control; 732.2 Control Instrumentation; 723.2 Data Processing; 921.6 Numerical Methods; 723.5 Computer Applications
CT *Position control; Three dimensional computer graphics; Estimation; Computer software; Algorithms; Computer simulation; Pattern

matching; Contact sensors; Image analysis; **Pressure distribution**
ST **Body parts** position estimation system; Posture estimation system; **Pressure image** templates

L56 ANSWER 10 OF 15 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
AN 991030164 JICST-EPlus Full-text
TI Functional Importance of Tactile Information in Hardness Perception.
AU FUJITA KIN'YA
SASAKI HIROSHI; OYAMA YASUHIRO
CS Tokyo Univ. of Agric. and Technol., Fac. of Technol.
Iwate Univ., Grad. Sch.
SO Hyumanv Intafesuv Shinpojiumu Ronbunshu (Human Interface), (1999) vol. 1999, pp. 601-606. Journal Code: Z0307B (Fig. 6, Ref. 10)
ISSN: 1345-0794
CY Japan
DT Conference; Article
LA Japanese
STA New
AB The congnitive rate of four levels of hardness was experimentally examined in ten normal volunteers with actual object as well as virtual object displayed by a **glove**-shaped force display, in order to discuss the role of visual, tactile and proprioceptive sensation in cognition of the hardness of an object. The cognitive rates of 1) actual object; 2) actual object without tactile information about the object deformation; 3) actual object without proprioceptive information; 4) virtual object using a force display and 5) virtual object with visual information, were 94, 82.8, 92.6, 83.6, 90.4%, respectively. The role of each sensation was estimated as follows, visual; 6.8%, tactile; 11% and proprioceptive; 1.4% from the differences of the cognitive rates. The functional importance of tactile information was clearly demonstrated. The analysis of the pinch motion was also conducted. The fingertip contact area was constant despite of the object hardness. It also suggested that the pinch motion is controlled based on the fingertip **pressure distribution pattern** that is sensed by the tactile receptors. Both experiments indicated the importance of tactile information in hardness perception via pinch motion. (author abst.)
CC IB03000G; AE01000T; EL03020C (681.51:007.51; 159.938+159.929+159.9.01; 616-073:612-087)
CT human factor; cognitive science; tactile sense; hardness; bioinstrumentation; visual sense; measurement system; finger(body region); recognition
BT science; sense; measurement; measuring instrument; system; **hand**(**body** region); arm(forefoot); extremity; body region
ST somasthesis; discrimination

L56 ANSWER 11 OF 15 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
AN 1000024148 JICST-EPlus Full-text
TI New Tactile Display to Present Shear Deformation on Human Finger.
AU ARAI FUMIHITO; MORITA HIDEYUKI
FUKUDA TOSHIO
CS Nagoya Univ., Grad. Sch.
Nagoyadai Sentangijutsukyodokense
SO Nippon Bacharu Riariti Gakkai Taikai Ronbunshu (Proceedings of the Virtual Reality Society of Japan Annual Conference), (1999) vol. 4th, pp. 49-52. Journal Code: L3000A (Fig. 12, Ref. 6)
ISSN: 1342-4564
CY Japan
DT Conference; Article
LA Japanese
STA New
AB This paper proposes a tactile display for presenting shear deformation to the skin of the human finger. We fabricated the three dimensional moving stage that is driven by the hydraulic **pressure**. For presenting **different** deformation under the condition of same normal pressure, we use an air pad that can vacuum air. We performed experiments to present shear deformation using air vacuum. From this experiment, we can present large deformation under the condition of same normal pressure. (author abst.)
CC IB03000G (681.51:007.51)
CT finger(body region); tactile sense; clasping; skin(animal tissue);

force sense; virtual reality; **pressure distribution**; display device
BT **hand**(**body** region); arm(forefoot); extremity; body region; sense; holding; operation(processing); epithelial tissue; animal tissue; biomedical tissue; organization; computer graphics; image technology; technology; computer application; utilization; distribution; equipment
ST display unit

L56 ANSWER 12 OF 15 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2006 JST on STN
AN 880582237 JICST-EPlus Full-text
TI The dynamic behavior of clothing pressure on the **body** in slacks. (**Part** 1. Dynamic measurement of the distributions of the clothing pressures).
AU SHIMIZU HIROKO; TOTSUKA UTAKO
SHIMIZU YOSHIO
CS Utsunomiya Univ., Faculty of Education
Shinshu Univ., Faculty of Textile Science and Technology
SO Sen'i Gakkaishi (Fiber), (1988) vol. 44, no. 10, pp. P.502-P.510.
Journal Code: F0278A (Fig. 10, Tbl. 3, Ref. 34)
CODEN: SENGA5; ISSN: 0037-9875
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese
STA New
AB We have developed a dynamic system which is designed to measure the clothing **pressures distributed** on the body. The dynamic system is to dynamically measure the clothing pressures on the body at multi-spotted sensors on a given **part** of the **body**. By using this system, we dynamically measured the distributions of the clothing pressures on the knee as well as on the hip during the period when the subject in basic slacks was performing some kinds of motions. The motions the subject was asked to repeat were: (1) bringing up and down a leg on a block, (2) stepping up and down on a block, (3) sitting on the chair and standing up, and (4) squatting and standing up. As a result of this experiment, we obtained following findings. (A) When the motion starts from a standing posture, the dynamic clothing **pressures** reach their **peak** before the motions finish. When the motion ends and the body comes to a still condition, the clothing pressures grow lower and indicate a constant value. But when the body starts moving again to return to the standing posture, the pressures once grow higher and go to zero value after reaching the peak. (B) The clothing pressures varied from motion to motion. The maximum values of the clothing pressures came out in the following order: (4) squatting and standing up, (3) sitting on the chair and standing up, (2) stepping up and down a block, (1) bringing up and down a leg on a block. (1) and (2) show almost the same values. The pressures on the knee show much greater than those on the hip. This can be because these pressures depend on the degree of skin stretching motion and of its curvature. (C) The pressures become greater when the hem of the slacks is taped around the ankle not prevent from shifting upward than in a natural condition.(abridged author abst.)
CC YM02010H (677.014/.019)
CT garment; wear test; motility; amenity; buttock; lumbar region; anthropometry; pressure measurement; continuous measurement; deformation; curvature; motion study; **pressure distribution**
BT textile product; product; test; performance; property; body region; measurement; ratio; work analysis; analysis(separation); analysis; distribution

L56 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1981:50541 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 94:50541
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI The Ronda peridotite: garnet-, spinel-, and plagioclase-lherzolite facies and the P-T trajectories of a high-temperature mantle intrusion
AU Obata, M.
CS Inst. Kristall. Petrogr., Eidg. Tech. Hochsch., Zurich, CH-8092, Switz.
SO Journal of Petrology (**1980**), 21(3), 533-72

CODEN: JPTGAD; ISSN: 0022-3530
DT Journal
LA English
CC 53-3 (Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry)
AB The Ronda high-temperature, alpine-type peridotite emplaced in the Betic Cordilleras, southern Spain, has been subdivided into four zones of mineral facies: (1) garnet-lherzolite facies, (2) ariegite subfacies of spinel-lherzolite facies, (3) Seiland subfacies of spinel-lherzolite facies, and (4) plagioclase-lherzolite facies. This mineralogical zonation developed through a syntectonic recrystn. of a hot (1100 to 1200°), solid mantle peridotite during its ascent into the Earth's crust. Coexisting minerals from 12 peridotites, covering all the mineral facies, were analyzed by electron microprobe. Core compns. of pyroxene porphyroclasts indicate initial equilibration at 1100-1200° and at 20 to 25 kilobar. In contrast, the compns. of pyroxene neoblasts and spinel grains indicate that the recrystn. temperature throughout the mass was more or less constant at 800-900° but the pressure ranged from 5-7 kilobars in the plagioclase-lherzolite facies to 12-15 kilobars in the garnet-lherzolite facies, i.e. variation in pressure was primarily responsible for the 4 facies types. This variation may be due to different **parts** of the peridotite **body** having followed **different pressure**-temperature paths; the peridotite underwent partial fusion during its ascent. A hypothetical, diapiric uprise that caused partial fusion and igneous differentiation of the mantle peridotite was a sep. event before the ascent that started from approx. 70 km depth in the upper mantle. Ests. of cooling rates and Al-diffusion rates in pyroxenes suggest that the rate of ascent was >1 m/yr.
ST peridotite mineral assemblage Cordilleras Spain
IT Peridotite
RL: PRP (Properties)
(mineral facies of, of Spain)

L56 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1978:126168 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 88:126168
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI N-Nitrosodiethanolamine in cosmetics, lotions and shampoos
AU Fan, T. Y.; Goff, U.; Song, L.; Fine, D. H.; Arsenault, G. P.; Biemann, K.
CS Thermo Electron Res. Cent., Waltham, MA, USA
SO Food and Cosmetics Toxicology (**1977**), 15(5), 423-30
CODEN: FCTXAV; ISSN: 0015-6264
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 4
AB N-nitrosodiethanolamine [1116-54-7] (NDEIA), a compound known to produce liver tumors in rats, was detected in consumer products such as cosmetics, **hand** and **body** lotions, and shampoos. The concentration varied from less than 1 ng/g (ppb) to 48,000 ng/g, the latter in a facial cosmetic. The source of the NDEIA was presumably the nitrosation of the di- and/or triethanolamine additives. NDEIA was identified by coincidence of retention time on 3 **different** high-**pressure** liquid chromatograph columns using an N-nitrosamine-specific detector. In a single case the compound eluting at the retention time of NDEIA was also isolated and identified by high-resolution mass spectrometry.
ST nitrosodiethanolamine cosmetic lotion shampoo
IT Cosmetics
Lotions
Shampoos
(nitrosodiethanolamine identification in, by liquid chromatog. and mass spectrometry)
IT Health hazard
(of nitrosodiethanolamine in cosmetics and shampoos)
IT 1116-54-7
RL: PROC (Process)
(in cosmetics, detection of)

L56 ANSWER 15 OF 15 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2006 EEI on STN
AN 1976(10):1150 COMPENDEX DN 761064955 Full-text
TI FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HUMAN **BODY** AND **FOOT**, THE **FOOT**-GROUND **PRESSURE PATTERN**.

AU Arcan, M. (Tel-Aviv Univ, Isr); Brull, M.A.
SO J Biomech v 9 n 7 1976 p 453-457
CODEN: JBMCB5
PY 1976
LA English
AB A new method and instrument developed by the authors allows a simultaneous recording of the **pressure distribution** between each foot and the ground during either standing or walking. The light reflected from a special sandwich plate produces an interference pattern which is a function of the contact **pressure**. The **pressure distribution** is displayed simultaneously on the whole contact surface as a diagram: the foot-ground **pressure pattern** (FGP). Quantitative data and new parameters representative of the mechanics of the foot for standing posture are proposed. These will provide a better description and understanding of the mechanics of the **foot** and the human **body**. The method may yield important data for the evaluation prosthetic-orthotic appliances, in post-operative follow-up of orthopedic patients, and in the mechanics of rehabilitation. 14 refs.
CC 461 Biotechnology; 931 Applied Physics
CT *BIOMECHANICS:Research; BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING:Living Systems Studies

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